

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. Until March 1946 the members of the Politburo were guarded by the First Section of the NKGB, USSR. This section consisted of 21 subsections; subsections were split into groups; groups were split into shifts. Prior to 1943 this unit was called the First Section of the GUGOBEZ (Glavnoye Upravleniye Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti of the NKVD. In 1943 the entire GUGOBEZ became the NKGB and its First Section became the First Section of the NKGB. 25X1
2. Prior to 1946 only the members of the Politburo and their families were guarded, and there existed a Komendatura for the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The directorate of the Kremlin Komendatura was independent and was not subordinate to the First Section. There was no directorate for the Black Sea-Caucasus Coast (ChPK), the Crimea, or Kislovodsk; and, when the members of the Politburo went for a rest or a cure, their guards accompanied them from Moscow.
3. The Chiefs of the First Section were: Commissar of State Security, Kapanadze, then Colonel Gulst, then Lieutenant General Nikolay Sidorovich Vlasik. By March 1946 Major General Kuznetsov was appointed Chief of the First Section. The Party organ of the First Section was a Politotdel, the chief of which was a major of State Security, Nikolay Afanasyevich Strekachev.
4. In March 1946, in connection with the establishment of a Ministry of State Security, the Sixth Directorate, MGB, USSR, which was in charge of the guard, was set up. The personnel of the guard was considerably increased and strengthened. Major General Kuznetsov was appointed chief of the Sixth Directorate. His deputies were Lieutenant General N.S. Vlasik and Major General D.N. Shadrin.
5. In the summer of 1946 the Chief of the Sixth Directorate, Kuznetsov, relieved Vlasik of his duties because of lack of ability and education (Vlasik had gone through only the second group of a village school before the revolution and had not studied since). The Minister, Abakumov, saw the friction in the administration of the guard and, with the consent of the Central Committee, disbanded the Sixth Directorate and replaced it with two directorates:

Guard Directorate No. 1 (Stalin's guard)
 Guard Directorate No. 2 (other members of the Politburo).

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25X1

-2-

These directorates were independent and not subordinate to each other. Colonel Tyurin was appointed chief of Guard Directorate No. 1, and Major General Shadrin was appointed chief of Guard Directorate No. 2.

6. Vlasik found himself off the political stage, and hung around trying to get an audience with Stalin, in which he succeeded in October 1946, when Stalin was in Sochi.
7. After Vlasik returned from the audience with Stalin, Kuznetsov and some of his assistants were removed; and, in February 1947 (Order of the Minister dated 19 February 1947), there was formed the Chief Guard Directorate MGB, USSR, with Vlasik as its chief.
8. Major General Kuznetsov was sent to work in the town of Kaluga as chief of section, and died there suddenly. He was buried in Moscow without any special honors. Vlasik refused to go to the funeral.
9. Since 1947 the guard grew in number and by July 1952 consisted of approximately 16,000 persons. Stalin's guard (Guard Directorate No. 1) consisted of approximately 400 persons. The growth in number of the guard and the appropriations for its support took place with the permission of the Central Committee.
10. During the period from 1948 to 1952, five resolutions of the Central Committee, over Malenkov's signature, called for recruitment of men for the government guard; in conformity with these resolutions, the Personnel Section recruited people for the guard, and could take any man from any enterprise or institution in Moscow, and specialists-- doctors, engineers, constructors--also from other towns of the Union.

Legend to Organizational Chart of the Chief Guard Directorate of the MGB in June 1952
(See Chart on page 8)

11. The chief was Lieutenant General Vlasik and his deputies were Colonel Vladimir Semenovitch Lynko and Colonel Serafin Vasilyevich Goryshev.
 - (1) Guard Directorate No. 1 - Stalin's personal guards. Colonel Rakov was chief, with Colonel Tyurin as deputy.
 - (2) Guard Directorate No. 2. Major General Dmitriy Nikolayevich Shadrin was chief and his deputy was Major General Rozanov.
 - (21) First Section - personal guards of all other members of the Politburo and other VIPs. The chief was Colonel Vasilyev. This section included a reserve group which guarded leaders of the Communist Parties of Eastern Europe, China, and others (Mao-Tse-tung, Ulbricht, Pieck, Thorez, Rakosi), when they visited Moscow.
 - (22) Second Section - guarded the members of the Politburo when they moved in the city of Moscow or its suburbs. Colonel Georgiy Tikhonovich Kornarov was its chief. The section consisted of 13 subsections. All the operatives (razvedchiki) of the guard wore civilian clothing.
 - Subsection 1 - external guard of the Kremlin, the Red Square, and the streets adjoining the Kremlin.
 - Subsection 2 - Arbatskaya ulitsa and the streets adjoining it, Smolenskaya ploshchad and Vosstaniya ploshchad.
 - Subsection 3 - Borodinskiy Bridge, Kievskiy Railroad Station square, Mozhayskoye shosse.
 - Subsection 4 - Kaluzhskaya ulitsa and the streets adjoining it.
 - Subsection 5 - Zamoskvorechye, Serpukhovka, the Palace of the Government.

SECRET

SECRET

25X1

-3-

Subsection 6 - Kalyayevskaya ulitsa, Chekhova ulitsa, Seleznevskaya ulitsa, and adjoining streets.

Subsection 7 - Rublevskoye shosse (a suburb of Moscow)

Subsection 8 - A suburb of Moscow.

Subsection 9 - Dmitrovskoye shosse up to Voroshilov's summer house (dacha)

Subsection 10- ?

Subsection 11 - ?

Subsection 12 - Underground and overhead premises. Attics, cellars, inspection of wells on the streets of the city of Moscow.

Subsection 13 - Pervaya Meshchanskaya Street, Sretenka, Kolkhoznaya ploshchad, Kommuny ploshchad, and others.

(23) Third Section - protection of buildings, system of passes. This section was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Ivanovich Dikalin.

- a) Komendatura of the Central Committee.
- b) Komendatura of the Council of Ministers.
- c) Komendatura of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- d) Komendatura of the General Staff of the Soviet Army.
- e) Komendatura of the Academy of Sciences USSR.
- f) Komendatura of the building on Red Square which now houses GUM.
- g) Komendatura of the "KR" (Doctors Kluyev and Roskina).

25X1

- h) Komendatura of the Special Object No. 100. This was an atomic laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, located on the outskirts of Moscow.
- i) Komendatura of the Special Laboratories of the Academy of Sciences USSR.
- j) Komendatura for the guarding of prominent scientists and academicians.

SECRET

SECRET

25X1

-4-

- (24) Fourth Section - Section for Regulating Street Traffic (OROD) (Otdel Regulirovaniya Ulichnogo Dvizheniya) - ensuring safe and unimpeded passage of members of the Politburo through the streets of the City of Moscow and its suburbs, as far as the summer cottages sites. The section chief was Colonel Nikolay Ivanovich Borisov.
- (3) Directorate of the guard on the ChPK - Administration of the guard at the State summer houses on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus (Sochi, Adler, Lake Ritsa, Sukhumi) - guarding the summer houses and the adjoining areas, where members of the Politburo and their families sometimes stay. Major General Smorodinskiy was chief and Major Afanasyev was deputy.
- (4) Housekeeping Directorate (Khozyaystvennoye Upravleniye), headed by Colonel Kalinin, with Colonel Grishkov as deputy.
- (41) First Section - Supply of provisions for members of the Politburo. The Chief was Lieutenant Colonel Ilin.
- (42) Second Section - Supply of provisions for members of the guard. Two sovkhosy: "Gorkiy 2", "Veshky".
- (43) Third Section - Supply of clothing to members of the guard. The chief was Major Semioshken.
- (44) Fourth Section - Constructions
- (45) Fifth Section - Transport. The Chief was Colonel Rayevskiy.
- (46) Sixth Section - Finance. The Chief was Major Koshelev.
- (47) Housing Section - houses, apartment. The chief was Lieutenant Colonel Dubrovin.
- (5) The Directorate of the Moscow Kremlin Komendant (UKMK), headed by Lieutenant General Nikolay Spiridonov, with Major General Kosynkin as deputy, consisted of:
- (51) Separate officers' battalion (OCB), under Colonel Zaporozhets
- (52) Special purpose regiment (PSN)
- (53) Separate special purpose company (OPSN)
- (54) Construction battalion (OSB)
- (55) Section for passes - Komendatura
- (56) Service company (platoon)
- (57) Political section (Party, Komsomol).
- (6) Subsection for Ordnance Supplies - Supplying members with weapons and ammunition and supplying members of the Politburo with hunting equipment. Lieutenant Colonel Kaskov was chief.
- (7) Secretariat - self-explanatory. Captain Abramov was chief.
- (8) Operational Section (OPEROD) - Agent-operational work and other preventive work among the inhabitants of the city of Moscow and its suburbs, living at or near the places of residence of the members of the Politburo. The chief was Colonel Maslennikov and his deputies were Lieutenant General Rumyantsev and Colonel Guzakov.

SECRET

25X1

-5-

- (9) Personnel Section (Section for recruitment and training of personnel)- hiring and firing of guard personnel. The Chief of the Personnel Section, who was simultaneously a Deputy Chief of the Chief Guard Directorate was Colonel Garyshev, with Colonel Strekachev and Major Printsipalov as deputies. This section was responsible for security checks of new employees and their relations, the maintenance of personal files on employees, the recommending of military ranks for employees, and the approval of promotions and transfers.

(91) School - for training agents for physical protection of the Politburo. The period of training was one year, and in cases of great need of personnel sometimes it was six months. The number of trainees fluctuated between 150 and 300 persons. Colonel Yagodka was chief of the school.

- (10) Subsection for Organizing Non-routine Activities (Otdeleniye Organizatsii Sluzhby)-working out plans and instructions for incidental duties, during parades, demonstrations, conferences, consultations, meetings, and so forth. Lieutenant Colonel Vasilyev was Chief.
- (11) Crimea - Komendatura for guarding summer cottages of the members of the Politburo in the Crimea, and the Livadiya Palace. Colonel Melnikov was Chief.
- (12) Kislovodsk - Komendatura No. 9 for guarding summer cottages of the members of the Politburo in the town of Kislovodsk.
- (13) Party Committee (Partkom).
- (14) VLKSM - Komsomol Committee.
- (15) Recreation Center (Dom partprosa) - Club for members of the guard. Lectures, talks, political instructions and concerts were given, and a dining room was available.
- (16) Communications Section

12. In May 1952, on the insistence of the Minister of Finance of the USSR, Zverev, the Soviet Government conducted an investigation into the financial affairs of the Chief Guard Directorate, MGB. The Commission appointed to make the investigation consisted of Malenkov, Beriya, and Bulganin. As a result of this investigation, the administration of the Chief Guard Directorate was accused of an artificial expansion of the staff of the Directorate and of misuse of government funds.
13. Lieutenant General Vlasik was expelled from the Party and transferred to the post of deputy chief of a forced labor camp (ispravitelno-trudovoy lager) in the Sverdlovsk area. (Later, in December 1952, he was arrested and imprisoned in the MGB Internal Prison.) Colonel Lynko was arrested and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment (he died while in prison). Colonel Rakov was sent to Omsk or Novosibirsk as chief of a forced labor camp. Colonel Goryshev was sent to the city of Molotov as chief of a forced labor camp. Major Koshelev, Chief of the Finance Section, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.
14. The personnel of the Guard (Okhrana) was reduced by some 11,000. Some of these persons were dismissed outright, but the bulk were transferred to other units of the MGB which took over some of the Guard Directorate functions. The transfer of functions was as follows:
- Section for Regulating Street Traffic (ORUD) was transferred to the Militia Directorate of the City of Moscow.
 - Functions of the Operations Section were taken over by the Fifth Directorate, MGB, and by the Fifth Section of the MGB Directorate of Moscow Oblast.

SECRET

SECRET

25X1

-6-

- c. Functions of the Second Section of the Guard Directorate No. 2 were taken over by the Seventh Directorate, MGB, and by the Traffic Safety Section of the Militia Directorate of Moscow Oblast.
 - d. All housekeeping and construction sections, except the Transportation Section, were taken over by the Housekeeping Directorate (Khozyaystvennoye Upravleniye), MGB, USSR.
 - e. The Provisions (Prodovolstvennyy) Section (First Section of Housekeeping Directorate, Chief Guard Directorate, KhoZU) was absorbed by the Ministry of Trade, USSR.
 - f. The Directorate of the Moscow Kremlin Komendant became subordinate directly to the Minister (MGB).
15. The Minister of State Security (MGB), S. D. Ignatyev, was concurrently the Chief of the Guard Directorate. His Deputies were Colonel (fnu) Novik and a lieutenant colonel (name unknown).
16. The directorate consisted of a number of sections and subsections. The list of components follows:
- a. First Section was responsible for the security of members of the Politburo and the maintenance of Stalin's personal bodyguard. The Chief of Section was a colonel [redacted] His deputies were Colonel Vasilyev and Lt. Col. Shubenkin. 25X1
 - b. Second Section - Security along the routes of travel of the persons being guarded. The workers in this section wore civilian clothes. The section chief was Colonel Shvyrkov.
 - c. Third Section - Security of the buildings of the Central Committee, CPSU, of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of the Council of Ministers. The section chief was Lieutenant Colonel S.I. Dikalin.
 - d. Housekeeping Section - The chief was Colonel Kalinin.
 - e. Finance Section - The chief was Major Zverev.
 - f. Personnel Subsection - The chief was Lieutenant Colonel Nazarenko.
 - g. Subsection for Organizing of Non-routine Activities (Organizatsiya Sluzhby) - The chief was Lieutenant Colonel S.V. Vasilyev.
 - h. Secretariat.
 - i. Party Committee.
 - j. Komsomol Committee.
17. At this time the guarding of Marshals Zhukov, Budenny, Timoshenko, and Vasilevskiy was discontinued, and only the members and candidate-members of the Politburo and the Secretaries of the Central Committee, CPSU, were afforded this type of personal protection. The Komendatura of the Academy of Sciences and the "KR" Komendatura were taken over by the MGB Internal Troops. The Army General Staff Komendatura was handed over to the Ministry of War, and its surveillance to the Third Chief Directorate of Counterintelligence, MGB.
18. Following the death of Stalin, the Guard was cut down to some extent again and personnel engaged in guarding Stalin were either dismissed or transferred to the provinces. General Kuzmichev was made the chief of the Chief Guard Directorate, then called the Ninth Directorate. After the fall of Beriya, Lenev (fnu) became the head of the Ninth Directorate. Its structure remained without changes.

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SECRET

25X1

-7-

19. Guard Directorate No. 1 was liquidated after Stalin died. Up to May 1952 this guard numbered more than 400 persons, actual guards and household attendants. When the commission for reexamining the guard directorates was established in May 1952, Stalin declared that 200 people were enough for his personal guard, and therefore ordered it to be cut in half. However, the actual number who remained from June 1952 until Stalin's death was 250. Of these 250 persons, probably only 60 to 70 were actual physical guards. The rest were chauffeurs, cooks, barbers, gardeners, household servants, and so forth.
20. After Stalin's death the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued instructions to the effect that all members of Stalin's personal guard were to be given other jobs but that none of them was to remain in the MVD in Moscow. [redacted] the reason for this order was that the Politburo and especially Malenkov were glad that Stalin died and they wanted his memory to die with him. Therefore, they did not want any rumors or legends about the details of Stalin's personal life circulating about Moscow.
21. Ordinary workers, such as gardeners, were simply given their work-books and released. All officers and persons who had had access to Stalin were given jobs in the provinces. A very few, however, managed to stay in Moscow but not in the MVD.
22. A major (inu), about 35 years old, had been Stalin's personal bodyguard during the last days of his life. This major had accompanied Stalin at all times.

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